

RED WITH GORE

Pinkertons Try to Enter Homestead,

But Are Repulsed by the Men.

Sanguinary Battles Are the Result,

In Which Many Are Shot Down.

The Men Defend Their Rights

With Guns and Other Weapons,

Compelling Complete Surrender.

The Awful Work at the Homestead Landing in Detail—Killed and Wounded.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 6.—Carnegie's managers attempted to land Pinkerton men at the Homestead works this morning. Three hundred Pinkerton men armed with Winchesters were brought from Pittsburgh in barges in the light of the early morning. The strikers had been advised of their coming and had gathered with their friends to the number of 8,000 on the landing when the barge arrived. The Pinkertons were advised from the shore not to attempt landing. They persisted, and as one of the number started down the gang plank he fired his gun. The shot was answered by the strikers, and a fusillade ensued which lasted for half an hour.

Attempted to Land. About 10 o'clock the men on the barges made another attempt to land and a desperate battle followed, in which rifles in the hands of the strikers and Pinkerton men and the cannon did terrible execution. While this fight was in progress the strikers poured oil into the river above the barges and set it on fire. The boats were soon surrounded by flames and caught fire in several places. The guards were unable to withstand this new element and finally at 11 o'clock they were forced to withdraw and return to Pittsburgh.

But they soon returned to their bloody work. The fighting continued all day. They were collisions and retreats, and after each clash of arms there was a list of dead and wounded. The iron men proved themselves hard fighters.

Hosts Gather for Defense. "They come. The Pinkertons are coming!" shouted a homesman coming at lightning speed as he dashed into Homestead at 1 o'clock this morning and alarmed the leaders of the strikers at their headquarters. There was immediate action. The secret signals, long ago planned and arranged, were set working and from both sides of the Monongahela river answering responses came. Slowly came the steamer Little Bill, towing two model barges loaded with three hundred and fifty Pinkerton coal and iron police, Winchester rifles and an abundance of ammunition. There was a dense fog. The sun had just dawned light enough at 3 o'clock to make plain the fog which hid the approaching vessel from view. The echoes of the regular exhaust of the engines of the steamers were the only evidence of life in mid-stream of the Monongahela. The scene on shore was thrilling. The thousands of people were assembled on the bank of the river on the Homestead side. As the boat moved up the crowd followed. It arrived opposite the big Carnegie mill, passed up and then backed down toward the landing. Fearless stalwarts, used to hardship, knew that the vessels were approaching shore.

First Victory for Strikers. The first battle occurred about 4:30, when a force of about 300 Pinkerton men attempted to land at the steel works. The strikers had been apprised of their departure from Pittsburgh, and for two hours before the boats arrived between 5,000 and 6,000 persons awaited their coming on the river banks. The mills have a landing for boats within the inclosure of the fence, and at first it appeared that there would be no way to prevent the Pinkertons entering the mill. Shortly before the boats reached Homestead a homesman rising at full gallop spread the alarm that the Pinkertons were coming. As the boats steamed toward the landing it was impossible to longer restrain the crowd. With a whoop and a yell of demoniac onslaught was made on the fence and one hundred feet of the inclosure was torn away and 1,000 men were at the landing. As the Pinkertons landed they opened fire and two workmen dropped in their tracks. The onslaught was made on the fence and the Pinkertons with resistance force,

driving them back to the boats. About 100 shots were exchanged, in all about a dozen men were wounded, several of whom are likely to die.

Strikers Forced the Fighting. At 7:45 there was another collision between the workmen and their adversaries. This time the strikers scored first blood by firing a volley at the boats. Four of the Pinkerton men dropped in their tracks, but their associates quickly returned the fire. The captain of the steamboat Little Bill, which carried the Pinkerton men, was shot dead. Then, after a few moments of indiscriminate firing on both sides the skirmish ended. The victim of this apparently unprovoked collision was Henry Streigel, 15 years of age, who was formerly employed at the works as a helper. He was shot through the left breast and lived only a few moments. The strikers called upon, the strikers said they would open fire on the boat of the enemy before noon. The Pinkerton men suffered severe loss in this last engagement. William Fox, who was shot in the first skirmish, died soon after. John Willard and his head almost blown from his shoulders.

Blazing Oil in the River. About 9 o'clock the strikers attacked the barges from both sides of the river. Less than an hour later the strikers poured oil into the river above the steamboat and barge and ignited the oil. The boats retreated. At 10:15 the strikers were hemmed in on all sides and appeared to be doomed. The steamboat that towed the barge up the river disappeared. The cannon planted on the opposite shore was being fired every few minutes with terrible effect. A little later a telephone message received at the headquarters of the Amalgamated association pictured the situation thus: "The men are drawn up in line in the mill yards and the barges are out in the river. The second battle is ended."

At 10:10 a. m., near the laundry, one man armed his rifle and the next instant a shout went up and a Pinkerton detective, who had been standing on the barge, fell. The bullet had passed through his head and he dropped into the river never to rise. The locked out men had gained entire possession of the company's laundry, and in this their ammunition is stored. The workmen have at least 500 rifles in their possession.

At 10:30 o'clock it was reported that the boats were ablaze. The strikers said that but one of the boats floated down toward the Pinkerton boats. Firing was going on both sides of the river. At 11 o'clock nine men were reported killed, among them the captain of the Pinkertons, who was wounded early in the fight. The number of men wounded was variously estimated. It was said that it would reach twenty at least, and that a number of these would die. The detectives at the house of the Pinkerton forces were hemmed in and at the mercy of the workmen, who held the position of advantage on the bank. At 11:10 the Pinkerton men withdrew from the scene and started down the river.

Hostilities Renewed. At 11:30 the boat Little Bill, which towed the barges to Homestead, was seen coming down the river, a large United States flag flying at the stern. The appearance of the boat was a signal along the river front for renewed activity both on and off the barges. "She's coming to take the barges away!" was the cry raised on the shore. As the boat came nearer it was seen that she carried a squad of armed men who were lined up on the deck next to the Homestead mills. When opposite the converting department the men on the boat opened fire on those on the shore. For ten minutes the firing continued, the Pinkerton boats being joined by the men on the bank returned the fire from behind furnace stacks which they used as a shield. So warm was the fire from the shore that the men on the boat were driven to cover. Several men on the boat were wounded, and it is certain that they were wounded. No one on shore was injured by the firing from the boats. The Little Bill made an attempt to tie up to the barges, but failed, owing to the shower of bullets from the shore, and the towing vessel down the river, leaving the occupants of the barges in very uncomfortable quarters.

Attempt to Burn the Barges. The attempt to set fire to the barges did not prove successful by the raft process and another attempt was made. From the converting department of the mill to the barges joining the men on the barges moved runs a switch. On this was run a car filled with barrels of oil, lumber and waste. To this a lighted torch was applied and the car lost. The flames sprang up a distance of a few feet, while the fire could be seen rolling heavenward. The crowds on the hillside sent up a lusty shout as word reached them of the intended burning of the barges and all on board. The car of fire rushed down the steep incline in the direction of the barges, and the men on the bank watched its approach with bated breath. Just then the steamer Little Bill pulled in between the barges and the shore, but on reaching the water the car of fire came to a stop. The heat, however, was intense and the Little Bill was soon smoking.

G. A. R. Cannon Brought Into Play. It was said that the steamboat had on board over one hundred men who had come from Bradock to re-enforce the Pinkerton men. Armed men followed the boat along the river bank. Another cannon was fired, and the Pinkerton boats along track to the bridge to be pressed into service. On the side of the cannon carriage was the name "Post 27, G. A. R." The cannon was placed on the approach to the railroad bridge, and a dozen men were soon ready to open fire on the Pinkertons. It was their intention to try and sink the barge, if possible, and thus thwart the efforts of the detectives. The Little Bill was flying an American flag when she was fired upon.

Fired on the White Flag. The Pinkertons put up the white flag, but the workmen refused to recognize it. They would not open fire on the white flag, but they were doing battle with the strikers were determined men and said that if the Pinkertons rushed on them there would be a deadly fight and many lives sacrificed. This is the move the strikers were anticipating. They had sharpshooters here and there firing at the openings of the barge cabins. The sharpshooters are all experienced marksmen and had orders to rush to the barricade if any signs showed that the Pinkertons were about to embark.

Pursued in the Boats. The Pinkertons Unable to Make Their Escape. Homestead, Pa., July 6.—For hours the crowd of workmen behind the barricade of structural iron within the walls watched the barges, with guns cocked, waiting for a head to appear.

Down in the boats, sweating and with hearts filled with fear, lay the 270 Pinkerton guards. The sun was beating down on the low roofs of the barges and the air within them must have been stifling, for an opening was not to be thought of as it would only attract a storm of bullets from the angry men outside. The suffering of the wounded in the boats must have been awful, not to speak of the others, and as the sun grew hotter the sound of an ax at work within the boat told the crowd that the Pinkerton guards were taking desperate chances to prevent suffocation. Soon a hole was cut through and a moment later it was larger from the bullets from the shore. The barge was wounded and no further attempts were made to secure ventilation. Death in a stifling atmosphere was better, the Pinkertons thought, than from the guns of the mob.

Plans to Fire the Boats. All sorts of plans were tried to fire the boats. A hand fire engine owned by the Steel company was gotten out of its shed and connected with a big oil tank, the oil was pumped into the river and burning waste was thrown after it. This did not do and the stores with overstocks of Fourth of July fireworks were drawn upon. Rockets, Roman candles and the like were used, but without effect. The oil was of the lubricating kind and not as inflammable as other grades, but if the mill men had succeeded an appalling fate must have been in store for the Pinkerton men. To save themselves from death by fire they would have had to face the rifles of the men and the escape of any of them alive would almost have been beyond hope. Seeing their efforts were in vain the steel workers rested and discussed the situation.

A Truce Suggested. Hugh O'Donnell, cool headed and anxious to avert further bloodshed, seized a small American flag, mounted a pile of iron and soon had the attention of the 2,000 men who were shouting for blood. He began to closely discuss the situation and to caution the men to move slowly. His words were received with cheers and, finding he had the crowd with him, he suggested that a truce be arranged until the arrival of the sheriff. He said a white flag should be carried to the bank and he was going to explain his plan further when a howl arose from a thousand throats. "Show the white flag! Never!" was the cry. "They shot at one flag this morning and if it is any white flag to be shown it must fly from the bank they would."

"What will we do then?" asked O'Donnell. "We will hold them in the boats until the sheriff comes and we will have warrants sworn out for every man for murder."

"The sheriff will then have to take them in charge," said one man, and should of approval their air. Seeing that this was the desire of the men O'Donnell stepped down and went to work to keep them to that and prevent further conflict if possible.

The Pinkertons Surrender. While the meeting was in progress in the mill another was being held by the beleaguered ones in the boat. The result was shown by a white handkerchief being cautiously shoved out of an opening and cheers greeted the news. "Victory," "we have them now," and like cries rang out. Then Hugh O'Donnell, accompanied by two or three of the old advisory committee, ran down the steep bank to secure the message of peace. The spokesman of the Pinkertons announced that they would surrender on condition that they be protected from the violence of the mob.

After a short parley this was agreed to by the multitude of outraged mill workers who were shouting against the men who had killed their comrades. A hundred or more persons climbed upon the boat. The reporter for the United Press went into the frail craft and found one dead and eleven wounded Pinkertons. Asked where they came from one big fellow who looked like a tough, said Boston and Chicago had furnished most of them, but there were some from other places. Not more than a couple of Pittsburgh men were in the gang, he said. Their experience on the boat was not good. He never had, though he had been in warm places. Some of the men, he said, even cried for mercy, and but few of them expected to get away with whole skins. The steel workers did not let them talk long, but ordered them to hurry out. The first one to leave had his Winchester rifle with him.

The Boat Is Looted. "Disarm them," cried the mob, and the rifles were then taken away from all and became the property of the man who took the gun. Then began a looting of the boat. The uniforms the guards had intended to wear were either thrown in the river or given to the Hungarians. Everything in the slightest valuable was carried away by the crowd. When the boat had been looted the march of the captured crew began. Down the gang plank, one by one, they came and they might be distinguished from the men on the bank so none would get away, they were forced to walk with uncovered head through the excited crowds.

Beaten by the Women. The Captors Roughly Handled by the Strikers and Their Wives. PITTSBURGH, July 6.—John Martin, ticket agent of the Panhandle and Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston railway at Fourth avenue, city, was a spectator of the surrender of the Pinkertons. He returned to Pittsburgh at 8 p. m. Agent Martin said: "The hills on all sides were black with people massed together when the cannon was placed in front of the barge. The Pinkertons knew it was all up and tried to make the best terms possible. The strikers took them in but for a moment did not know what to do with them. 'To the woods,' 'To the woods,'

"Lynch the dogs," were the cries on all sides. Some of them singled out a particular man among the Pinkertons they wished lynched, but after a short time better counsel prevailed and many of the captors would not listen to counsel of peace, they wanted to shoot them as their comrades had been shot. At length cooler heads prevailed. The Pinkertons were scared half to death as the looks of the strikers were not calculated to inspire them with any hopes of mercy. Many of them quaked with fear and had to be supported to keep them from falling to the ground. Several thousand people crowded around them on all sides, and demanded revenge for the killing of the strikers during the day. In the crowd were hundreds of women, who seemed worse than the men. They crowded around and tore the clothes from the backs of the guards. The latter had their Pinkerton uniforms on over their citizen's clothes and these were pulled off and thrown into the river. All their fire arms were taken from them and after considerable fighting, the leaders forced a passage through the crowd. Then the scene really began. The poor guards, with most of their clothes torn from them, were compelled to march through the town to the rink. On both sides of the road lines of strikers and their friends hooting and yelling as they passed. The guards were not allowed to turn back. They were kicked and cuffed on all sides. Their captors tried to protect them, but it was a physical impossibility. They might as well have tried to stop a fusillade of bullets. Women and girls threw stones and mud. One woman had a stick filled with iron and she struck one of the Pinkerton men over the head with it. I do not believe any of them escaped without having been cut and bruised. The leaders of the strike could not keep the crowd away from the prisoners. The scenes began description and were enacted all the way to the rink. It was the general supposition that the men would be given a speedy trial and convicted by a Judge Lynch jury. While the men were being forced in front of the rink, the strikers boarded the boats. They ransacked everything and secured 300 Winchester rifles. The men just took from the boats what they thought was of value and then the barges. In one boat was found everything in the way of eatables. There was enough provisions for a last regiment a week. The Winchester were divided among the men, and many of the residents are now the possessors of first-class rifles. It did not take long to get the rifles, but they were fired. Scores of shots were poured into the boats by the strikers as the flames were licking up everything. There was little pity expressed for the captured guards."

LIST OF THE KILLED. The Victims of the Terrible Fight at Homestead.

HOMESTEAD, July 7.—The following is the list of killed and injured as obtained up to midnight:

Killed—Foy, shot through the breast; John Morris, shot through forehead; Henry Streigel, shot through the neck; J. H. Klein, Pinkerton man, shot through head; Joseph Shad, shot through breast; Silas Wayne, bullet through his neck; Thomas Weidman, shot in the stomach; Peter Jarvis, shot through the stomach.

In addition to these two Pinkerton men were shot and fell overboard, and their names could not be learned. Injured—Andrew Sular, shot in leg; Miles Laughlin, shot through the body; Hugh O'Donnell, shot in the hand; Martin Murray, shot in the right knee.

J. G. Hoffman, shot in the leg; David Lester, Pinkerton man, arm broken.

Russell Wells, Pinkerton man, shot in the leg; John McCurry, shot in groin; Harry Hughes, shot in hip; Andrew Chuyler, shot through the knee; Wm. Johnston, shot in hip.

In addition to this not less than twenty Homestead men are slightly wounded. Nine other Pinkerton men are also wounded.

AMONG THE WORKMEN. Scenes and Incidents of the Bloody Affray.

HOMESTEAD, July 6.—Hugh O'Donnell took a representative of the United Press into the yards of the steel works and escorted him around and among the workmen who were going back to the two large loads of Pinkertons. The men who were doing the shooting kept themselves concealed, and every few minutes peered carefully out and fired at whatever they thought worth shooting. It is believed that they killed or badly wounded four or five men from 10 o'clock until about 11, which was the time the third fusillade of the day was the thickest. About 500 men congregated in knots about the works or upon the railroad overlooking the river and exposed themselves to fire from the Pinkertons with the utmost recklessness. Occasionally a bullet from the barges would strike one of the riflemen and he would be helped out by the workmen. Strikers were brought into play two or three times during the forenoon and the dead wagon of an undertaker was driven almost to the river bank after the only man who had up to that hour been shot dead since the first attack on the Pinkertons. The tug boat Little Bill came in for an equal share of the strikers' fire with the Pinkerton barge and twice as many men upon her were seen to drop. The crowds on the railway sent up a mighty cheer.

Indignant Resentment. The best flew the American flag and the strikers' anger seemed to be augmented by the sight of it, they thinking that a boat which came on the mission of bringing men to make war upon them had no right to display that emblem. Several efforts were made to flood the river where the tug and the barges lay with burning oil, but without success. Although from the moment on the Little Bill saw their purpose was known every point of available steam was brought into play, and the boat load of Pinkerton guards shot through the water with surprising speed, the strikers won the race. Before the barges were within 100 feet of the landing that portion of the river bank was literally covered with mill men brandishing their clubs, while scores on the bank above were firing their revolvers to intimidate the occupants of the boats.

Up to this time there had not been a sign of life on the barges, but within fifty feet of the shore the large doors at the end of the boats were thrown open and as many men as could conveniently stand on the little forward decks crowded out. One glance was enough to fire the blood of the most conservative mill man as through the rapidly coming day they recognized the blue-coated, heavily-armed Pinkerton men.

Deadly Winchester Rifles. Every one of the Pinkertons held his hands on one of the deadly double-barreled Winchester rifles and though three scores of the glittering barrels were leveled directly at the mill men as the boat reached the shore not a man retreated, but rather pressed closer to the shore in order to be the first to fall if necessary. The din was terrific as the long-juged mill men vanted their rage upon the intruders. "Don't come on land or we will brain you, you dirty blackguards," they yelled. "Why don't you work for your living like a decent man?"

Not a word answered the Pinkerton, but as the gang plank was thrown every Pinkerton covered as many men as possible with his Winchester. Rage had now transformed the usually pacific Homestead men into demons. They knew no fear but even jumped forward to greet the death-dealing rifles from the hands of their hated enemies. The first gun was fired from the Pinkerton barge and it is thought to have been discharged by the captain of the gang of men who was afterward killed. The last moment before the slaughter the crowd was surging downward again, six of the leading mill workers, who stood with their backs to the Pinkertons, fairly under the muzzles of the guns trying to keep the mill men back from what seemed certain death.

Vain Appeals to the Men. The voice of Hugh McConnell was heard, as, hatless and coatless, he tried to check the angry men. "In God's name," he cried, "my good God fellows, keep back. Don't press down and force them to do murder." It was too late.

The appeal was drowned by the sharp report from a Winchester from a man in the boat. The first ball had barely left the smoking barrel on its mission of death ere it was followed by a sheet of flame from a score of rifles in the Pinkerton's hands. William Jay, who stood at the front window with his foot on the gang-plank, staggered and fell, his life's blood gushing out. For a moment the crowd was struck dumb, but only for a moment. Several others answered, but the echo had hardly reached the neighboring hills before the answer came. It was a wall of flame opening out from the center of the little group pressing forward to meet the Pinkertons. Several Pinkertons sunk beneath the water while several others staggered back and were carried back into the barge.

At the next flash of Pinkerton rifles many of the crowd took to their heels, but close to the water's edge stood about 200 men firing with their revolvers at the Pinkertons. Soon the latter, unable to withstand our staggered back to their cabin and fired from under cover as quickly as possible. When the men on shore had emptied their revolvers they retreated up the bank greeting every shot from their enemies with defiant cheers. My deputies were driven from the west lot of Homestead men, not a gun was seen, but after the first attack messengers flew wildly to the town and in a quarter of an hour, armed with rifles, shot-guns, muskets and everything in the line of firearms, they were hurrying back to the scene of battle. Nothing further was done by the Pinkertons till after they had eaten breakfast on the boat, when at 8:30 they made another attempt to land on the company's grounds, but were again repulsed.

SHERIFF CALLS FOR HELP. Story of the Fray as Told by the Wounded Captain of the Pinkertons.

PITTSBURGH, July 6.—Sheriff McCleary was awakened at 3 o'clock this morning and asked by whose authority armed men were sent to Homestead by river. The sheriff replied: "I understood the boat was going up, but it does not go by my authority." "Then the men are not deputized by you?"

"No, sir." "It is rumored that you have turned the matter over to the Murphy Detective agency. Is that true?" "No, sir; it is not."

The sheriff sent the following telegram to Governor Pattison: "The situation at Homestead is very grave. My deputies were driven from the ground and watchmen sent by mill-owners attacked. Shots were exchanged and some men killed and wounded. Unless prompt measures are taken to prevent further bloodshed and great destruction of property may be expected. The striking workmen and their friends on the ground number at least five thousand and the civil authorities are utterly unable to cope with them. Wish you would send instructions at once."

Is this the governor replied: "Local authorities must exhaust every means at their command for the preservation of peace."

In answer to the governor's message Sheriff McCleary sent the following: "The works at Homestead are in possession of an armed mob of many thousands. The mill owners this morning attempted to land a number of watchmen when an attack was made on the boats and six men on the boats were badly wounded. A number of the men on shore were killed and wounded; however, the strikers cannot say the boat later came down stream and was fired upon from the shore and the pilot was compelled to abandon his position. I have no means at my command to meet the emergency. A large force would be required and any delay may lead to further bloodshed and great destruction of property. You are therefore urged to act at once."

It is stated that Sheriff McCleary has made a formal demand on the governor for troops.

Would Be Suicide. Sheriff Gray returned from Homestead at noon. He describes the situation as terrible. A report was in circulation that he had sworn in all the Pinkerton men as deputy sheriffs. This he denies. Colonel Gray says the strikers fired on the Pinkerton men first and that a contest ensued. The strikers were on the bank and the boat landed. Lieut. Col. W. C. Connelly, the only staff officer of Governor Pattison's staff in Pittsburgh, has not received any communication from the governor.

In C. Connelly's house has been turned into a hospital. Up to noon he had treated ten badly wounded men who were brought from the Homestead.

who were brought from the Homestead. Ammunition is being gathered by men on all sides. Firearms of all descriptions and variety have been secured and forwarded to the rioters.

After receiving the governor's reply to his first message the sheriff said: "I believe it would be suicide for me to take my men there. We could not hope to cope with 5,000 men, and I do nothing until I hear from the governor. I expect a reply soon and will then know what to do. I think the governor will at once come on, and I hope for good results from his presence."

SHERIFF McCLEARY TO ACT. He Will Exhaust His Powers to Suppress the Trouble.

PITTSBURGH, July 7.—Sheriff McCleary's office has been the scene of many consultations today. The culmination of the situation this morning by the attack upon the barges containing the Pinkerton men sent up to Homestead to take possession of the works and the scenes of disorder and bloodshed continuing throughout the day and ending in the surrender of the invading force added to the sheriff's responsibilities and anxiety, has made his position one of the gravest.

After three telegrams to the governor for state aid, the fast increasing disturbances, Governor Pattison wired the following to Sheriff McCleary: "Your telegrams indicate that you have not made any attempt to execute the law to enforce order, and must assist on your calling up citizens for the adequate number of deputies."

(Signed) ROBERT E. PATTERSON. This shows the governor determined not to proceed. Consultation was had with Judge Ewing and others and at 5 o'clock the sheriff issued the proclamation with his order to be printed and posted up.

"All good citizens are hereby notified to appear at the sheriff's office tomorrow (Thursday) morning at 9 o'clock with arms and assist the sheriff in suppressing the riot now in operation at Homestead." (Signed.)

WILLIAM H. McCLEARY, Sheriff. In further pursuance of this proclamation a list of names was taken from the directory, and printed notices were prepared and put in addressed envelopes for personal services upon nearly 200 persons. Among the names on the list were a large number of leading citizens.

KLINE IS IDENTIFIED. The Dead Pinkerton Man Lived in Chicago.

Chicago, July 6.—Telegrams poured into Mr. Pinkerton's office all day. Every movement of his men at Homestead was reported to him and it was reported tonight that Mr. Pinkerton would go to the scene of action himself in the event of continued hostilities. James W. Kline of the Pinkertons, who was killed, lived at No. 355 West Van Buren street, this city, was single, 41 years of age, and a native of Wabash, Ind. Kline had been in the employ of the local Pinkerton agency at different times since 1888. His first work for the agency was in the strike on the "Q," four years ago. He was also in the New York Central strike of 1890, the switchmen's strike on the Union Pacific in October, 1890, the coal and coke strike at Connellsville, Pa., and the H. C. Frick Coal company strike at Leisenering, Pa., in April, May and June, 1891. He was appointed a special agent for the force July 29, 1891. He resigned January 30, and was reinstated the 17th of last month.

RETURNED TO PITTSBURGH. The Pinkertons Escorted Back Amid Hoots and Yells.

HOMESTEAD, July 6.—Shortly after 12 o'clock this morning it was rumored at Homestead that the prisoners were to be taken to Pittsburgh on a special train brought up by Sheriff McCleary. About 12:30 President Weich of the Amalgamated association appeared on the stage of the opera house and addressed the crowd to clear out. Hugh O'Donnell and Sheriff McCleary took charge and informed the waiting crowds that the outrages of this afternoon were cowardly and that when the prisoners were marched to the station they must be protected by remarks and cheering.

A few minutes later the procession started for the depot. The wounded brought up the rear, several being carried in chairs, and no demonstration was made on the way to the station. The trip down to Pittsburgh was quiet, though every eye on a large crowd gathered and hooted en route.

"THERE IS OUR ULTIMATUM." Manager Frick's Curt Declaration of War With the Amalgamated Association.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 6.—The present strike at the Homestead mills promises to be the decisive battle in the war between Andrew Carnegie and the Amalgamated association and the Iron and Steel workers which has been waged for years. The appointment of H. C. Frick, a recognized leader of union labor, as chairman of the Carnegie board; the curt declaration of the ultimatum to the Amalgamated association; the utter disregard of all arbitration ideas previously enunciated by Andrew Carnegie and the history of the rough-water's dealings with organized labor seem to bear out the assumption that the present condition of affairs at Homestead has been invited and welcomed by Mr. Carnegie as a fitting opportunity to settle at once and for all the long contest which has been waged between the Carnegie company and the association.

The negotiations between Mr. Carnegie's representatives and the Amalgamated association, to which all his skilled workmen at Homestead belong, were short. Chairman Frick submitted a scale which had steel billets at \$22 a ton as a minimum. This in itself was a 12 per cent reduction on the scale which had just expired. In addition, there were reductions of wages even upon the \$22 basis. These reductions ran from 12 to 40 per cent for each workman. Finally, there was an article which fixed the expiration of the scale, not on July 1, as heretofore, but on December 31. One conference was held on June 23 last.

Representatives of the Amalgamated association stated that the new scale contemplated such sweeping reductions that the men were not prepared to sign it. Chairman H. C. Frick expressed a willingness to discuss the \$22 basis. The association's representatives were short. Chairman Frick submitted a scale which had steel billets at \$22 a ton as a minimum. This in itself was a 12 per cent reduction on the scale which had just expired. In addition, there were reductions of wages even upon the \$22 basis. These reductions ran from 12 to 40 per cent for each workman. Finally, there was an article which fixed the expiration of the scale, not on July 1, as heretofore, but on December 31. One conference was held on June 23 last.

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delay Mr. Frick asserted that the Carnegie interests might concede a dollar and make \$23. There was \$1 between them then.

The association's representatives suggested that the reductions averaging 30 per cent be discussed, pending the settlement of the minimum price. Mr. Frick became upset at once. "No, gentlemen," was his reply. "There is no ultimatum. Sign that so for midnight of June 24 if you choose. There will be no conferences after that hour."

TROOPS IN GOOD CONDITION. Adjutant General Greenleaf Says They Are Ready for Service.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—Adjutant General Greenleaf started for Harrisburg this morning. When asked about the trouble at Homestead he said he thought it possible the militia might be needed to end the trouble. "Do you think any of the Philadelphia soldiers will be sent out?" was asked.

"I think not, but of course I cannot answer positively. We have six very good regiments in that vicinity, and one or all could be put into service at very short notice. They are at the Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Eighteenth and Twentieth, and as we are on the eve of going into camp, each organization is in first class condition. The men are ready and will start as soon as they are given the order."

"Most of these regiments are from the western part of the state, are they not, and a great portion of their membership has been drawn from the laboring classes. Would they be effective in handling this trouble?" was asked.

"Those regiments can be relied upon to do their duty. They will do it, depend upon that."